NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILT TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EYERY MORNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE,

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The Cambris, after coaling, sailed for Boston with

a fresh westerly wind, at 31 o'clock.

Miscellaneous. The disease in the potato has appeared, while from Cork, Tipperary and Galway report speaks cheeringly of the coming barvest, and particularly of the potato crop.

The political news from Ireland is devoid of interest. It is said Her Majesty intends paying that country another visit during the month of August. At a meeting of the friends of Baron Rothschild. held at London, on Thursday, it was resolved that he should present himself at the bar of the House, a member for London. Baron Rothschild according to previous arrangement, entered the House, Friday noon, presented himself at the barplaced his credentials upon the table and demanded to be sworn on the Old Testament. A very stormy debate ensued, in which the pusilanimons conduct of the Government was severely censured, by even their usual supporters. Resolutions and amendments were proposed and rejected. Finally, the debate was adjourned till Monday, when almost all politicians anticipate that a resolution conferring the principle of a bill will be carried. If so, it is thought by many that the Whigs cannot hold the earlier thereafter.

office another hour thereafter.

Bristol had been the scene of a dreadful steamboat explosion, by which a number of persons have
lost their lives.

FRANCE.

Miscellancous.
Paris, Saturday, July 20. In the departments where elections for municipal honors are about to take place, most of the candidates are of the party of order.

A destructive water-spout fell in the vicinity of Orleans on the 16th.

A letter from Marseilles states that the U. S. corvette Erie anchored in the bay on Thursday, having on board a Turkish Ambassador, accredited by the Sublime Porte to the Government at Washington.

gton. Suspay, 21st -The Assembly were engaged yesterds in discussing the budget on the Public Instruction bill; thirteen chapters were disposed of, but nothing of moment arose during the debate. Heports have been received from Morocco, stating that in consequence of the continued drouth, the greater part of the crops had been destroyed, and that famine was apprehended.

monnay, 224.—The law on the Press has been officially published. It is said that the President will use the power it confers on him with the utmost rigor; in short, that he hates the Press, and would exterminate it if he could. The greatest annoyance to the Press is, the clause which compels all writers to sign their own articles; but it is thought that this clause will be evaded by making the responsible editor sign all that appears in the

paper. Gen. DeHautpoul has acknowledged that he committed an error as regards the laws of discipline in his differences with Changarnier, and the two Generals came to a reconciliation, in order to re-leve the President from embarassment. The French fleet has left Naples for Cherourg,

to be reviewed by the President of the Repub-lie. Two frigates suddenly left Toulon, to-day, for In several of the Departments the people live in

In several of the Departments the people live in continued dread of incendiaries.

Count Pire, one of the most distinguished officers of the Republic, died on Saturday.

TUESDAY, 23:1—The election of the Committees of twenty-live of prerogative and surveillance, during the prorogation of the Assembly, is being proceeded with Yesterday, in the Assembly, the President proclaimed the result of the ballot for Committee of Surveillance; during the prorogation only fifteen names had the required majority.—Among other, those of Odillon Barrot, Gen. Changariter, Berryer Mola, Gen. Leariston and Gen. Lamericiere. Within the last two days 710,903 france have been deposited in the Paris savings banks.

WEDNESDAY, 24th .- It is said that the whole of the Municipal Council of Marseilles in consequence of the order given by the Govern-ment, that all vessels arriving in that port, and having no case of death or illness, shall not be com pelled to perform quarantine. The ton other mem-bers of the Council of Prerogative and Surveil-lance were proclaimed yesterday. Upon the whole the Committees are considered unfavorable

to the views of the President.

THURSDAY, 25th.—It is said that the next great move in French politics, as regards the interior, will be an attempt, on the part of the new coalition of the extremes of the Chambers, to repeal the elec-

toral law of the 21st.

In consequence of the death of the President of the United States, the President of the French Republic will go in mourning for one month. A grand solemn service will be performed at Notre Dame, and for ten days the national flag will have black

and for ten days the national flag will have black crape attached.

A certain rise has taken place in the price of grain. The quotations of the Halle have risen from 25 francs to 29 francs. Several Representatives of the Colonies have presented a proposition relative to the establishment of a line of steamers between France and the French West India Islands, touching at Lisbon, Madeira and Teneriffe. The starting point for these vessels will be Havre.

Louis Napoleon is about making another provincial tour—this time in an easterly direction.—The definitive effect of the new electoral law, is said to be, that the number of electors in France, which in 1848 amounted to ten millions and a half,

said to be, that the number of electors in France, which in 1848 amounted to ten millions and a half, has been reduced to three millions and a quarter.—
The fierce attack upon the Assembly, in the somiofiled journal Desor, causes great sensation in political circles. The subject had been considered at a Cabinet Council, but nothing was positively known. The Bourse was rather sgitated—Fives opened at 96153, and closed at 96170.

The commercial accounts for the past week are excellent. The Paris manufacturers have more orders than they can execute, and operatives are in great demand.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The War Begun. Various small acts of hostilities, on both sides, bave been committed. The blockade of the harbor of Keil commenced on the 18th July. Several coasting vessels have been seized by the Danish frigates. The Danish army is under the command of Gen. Von Krogh. That of the Duchies, of Gen

The Danish troops are advancing rapidly. Com-

All Germany is ringing with speculations upon the result of the war in Holstein.

From Hamburg we learn that a second Russian leet, with ten thousand troops on board, is on the point of leaving the port of Cronstadt for the Schleswig Holstein coast. Sweden, also, is to send a squadron under the command of Prince Oscar, and it is not thought impossible that England may send a maratime force, at least equal to that of Russia.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOL. X....NO. 2905.

In the Duchies the Hansverian Chambers are still firm in their supjort of Germany, and consider the peace concluded between Prussia and Don-

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Miscellaneous.

Accounts from Vienna state that the Minister of

War has resigned, in consequence of Haynau's

dismissal. Radetzky has tendered his resignation

A tremendous fire occurred at St. Petersburgh

on the 16th, on the north side of the river, near the

guard ship. Property to an immense amount was

destroyed.

A dispatch had reached Berlin, stating that a

dreadful fire had broken out in the city of Cracow, by which nearly one half of the city had been de-stroyed. Many lives were lost, and a great amount

FORTUGAL.
The American Difficulty.
From Lisbon the news relative to the American

claim is interesting and important. It appears that

that the Portuguese Government had sent, on the

11th July, to the American Charge d'Aaffaires, its answer to the claim of the United States Cabinet,

which was pronounced unsatisfactory by that gen-tleman. He, in consequence, demanded his pass

The foreign minister intended to forward the

passports, without delay, accompanied by a re-spectable note, expressive of a wish that the dif-

two American vessels of war, which were expected to sail on the 19th, with Mr. Clay. The minister of foreign affairs had sent a circular, through the Portuguese diplomatic agents, for presentation to the different foreign courts, with details respecting

SPAIN. The Queen's Henith.

The health of the Queen of Spain is quite restored. Other Spanish news of no importance.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Cambria, from Liserpool.—Mr and Mrs Armstrong, Mr and Mrs Mackay, Mr and Mrs Rostin, Missee Patten, Koll, Daly and Mont. Mesers Mansfield, Drayton, Stebbins, Guon, Mitsechell, Eeber, Sottonield, Penn, Lowry, Loring, Sutton, Wood, Masterton, Charleton, Sckroder, Mavisir, Jones, Herburg, Curtis, Cabot, Enfeldt, Blankenstlen, Wortley, Coke, Howard, Custilin, Mackell, Hughes, Blackford, Chandler, Griffin, Meicalf, Chadwick, Boshgate, Hill, Damon, Seville, Hutchinson, Wallis, Wood, Beatty, Mr and Miss Daly.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FIRSTEMER CAMBER 1 |
Sid for NYork, July II, Rio, Oporto; 17th, Industry, Dablio; 18th, D Godfrey, Carsilf, 19th, Adam Carr. Clydo; Sarah, Limerick, S. Nicholas, Havre; Westphalia, Bremerhaven; Fanny McGaw, Hudson; 20th, Cornella, Liverpool; 18tl, Oshir, Helvoet; 224, Frederick, Liverpool; Thomas Pitice, Antwerp; 23d, Esterprise, Liverpool; W D Sawell, do; 24th, Verhullion, do.
Sid for Boston, July II, Consul, Cadir, 20th, Jessie, Liverpool; 23d Soldan, Desil Tyrrell, Newport; 23d, Plymouth Rock, Liverpool; 24th, Desile, Liverpool; 24th, Open Cadir, 24th, John Currier, Liverpool; 24th, Signal Carrier, Liverpool; 24th, S

ercool Arr from Philadelpbia, July 8. Uirice, Leghorn: 17, Cali-fornia, Marseilles: 19, Louisa Maria, Bremen. Sid for Pali-delphia, July —, Maria Louisa, Bremerhaven: 32, Pollock,

TEXAS AND NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. Webster's Reply to the Governor of Texas.

The following is the reply of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, to the letter of Gov. Bell of Texas.

transmitted to Congress along with the President's

Department or State.

Department or State.

Department or State.

Department of State.

To his Excellency P. H. Brill, Governor of Texas:

Sir: A letter addressed by you to the late President of the United States, and dated on the 14th

of June last, has, since his lamented decease, been transferred to the hands of his successor, by whom

I am directed to address to you the following an

In hat letter you say that by the authority of

In hat letter you say that by the authority of the Legislature of Texas, the executive of that State, in February last, dispatched a special Commissioner, with full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of that State over the unorganized counties of El Paso, Worth, Presidio, and Santa Fé, situated upon its northwestern limits; and that the Commissioner has reported to you in an official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fé, interposed adversely with the inhabi-

at Santa Fé interposed adversely with the inhabi-tants to the fulfilment of his object, by employing their influence in favor of the establishment of a

separate State Government east of the Rio Grands, and within the rightful limits of the State of Texas.

and within the rightful limits of the State of Texas. You also transmit a copy of the Proclamation of Colone John Munroe, acting under the orders of the Government of the United States, under the designation of Civil and Military Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, and respectfully request the President to cause you to be informed whether or not the officer has acted in this matter under the orders of his Government, and whether his Proclamation meets with the approval of the President of the United States.

the United States.

In the events which have occurred, the President

In the events which have occurred, the President hardly knows whether your Excellency would naturally expect an answer to this letter from him. His predecessor in office, to whom it was addressed, and under whose authority and direction the Proclamation of Colonel Munroe was issued, is no more, and at this time, that Proclamation, whatever may be regarded as its true character, has ceased to have influence or effect. The meeting of the people of New-Mexico, by their representatives, which it invited, is understood to have taken place, which we him foreground has a yet received no

though this Government has as yet received n

Partaking, however, in the fullest degree, in that

Partaking, however, in the fullest degree, in that high respect which the Executive Government of the United States always entertains toward the Governers and the Governments of the States, the President thinks it his duty nevertheless to manifest that feeling of respect by acanowledging and answering your letter. And this duty, let me assure your Excellency, has been so long delayed, only by uncontrollable circumstances, and is now performed at the earliest practicable moment, after the appropriation of these heads of departments.

the appointment of these heads of departments, and their acceptance of office, with whom it is usual, on important occasions, for the President of the United States to advise.

the United States to advise.

In answer, therefore, to your first interrogatory, viz: whether Colonel Munroe, in Issuing the Proclamation referred to, acted under the orders of this Government, the President directs me to state that Colonel Munroe's Proclamation appears to have been issued in pursuance of the colonel state.

have been issued in pursuance or in conrequen

bave been issued in pursuance or in conrequence of an order or letter of instructions given by the late Secretary of War, under the suihocity of the late President, to Lieutenant Colonel McCall. Of this order, which bears date on the 19th of November, 1849, your Excellency was undoubtedly informed at the date of your letter. A full and accurate copy, however, is attached to this communication. Colonel McCall is therein instructed, that if the presults of New Maxing, for whom Congress.

tion. Colonel McCall is therein instructed, that if the people of New-Mexico, for whom Congress had provided no Government, should manifest any wish to take any steps to establish a Government for themselves, and apply for an admission into the the Union, it will be his duty and the duty of others with whom he is associated, not to thwart but to advance their wishes. This order does not appear to authorize any exertion of military appears to authorize any exertion of military.

to advance their wishes. This order does not appear to authorize any exertion of military authority, or of any official or even personal interference to control, or effect in any way the primary action of the people in the formation of a Government, nor to permit any such interference by subordinate officers. Colonel McCail and his associates were not called upon to take a lead in

associates were not called upon to take a load in any measures, or even to recommend any thing as fit to be adopted by the people. Their whole duty was confined to what they might be able to perform, subordinate to the wishes of the people. In this matter it was evidently contemplated that they were to act as the agents of the inhabitants, and not as officers of this Government. It must be recollected that the only Government then existing in the Territory was a quasis military Government; and as Congress has made no provision for the exhibitance of any form of civil Government.

erament; and as Congress has made no provision for the establishment of any form of civil Govern-ment, and as the President duabiless believed that

Message on Tuesday last:

the American demand upon Portugal

ed in a friendly manner. Commodore Mar-squadron was still in the Tagus, as also the

ferences between the two countries might be

ers, more or less hostile to the German cause

mark as disbonorable to the Empire.

it is said on the same account.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1850.

here would then be four fleets of maratime pow- to frame a Government for themselves, and submit it to Congress for its approval, the order was a direction that the then existing military Government should not stand in the way of the accomplishment of the wishes of the people, not thwart those wishes, if the people entertained the n, for the establishment of a free, popular, republican, civil Government, for their own protection and benefit. This is evidently the whole purpose and object of the order. The military officer in comobject of the order. The military officer in com-mand, and his essociates, were American citizens, mand, and his essociates, were American citizens, acquainted with the forms of civil and popular proceedings, and it was expected they would aid the inhabitants of the Territory, by their advice and assistance, in their proceedings for establishing a Government of their own. There is no reason to suppose that Colonel Munroe, an officer as much distinguished for prudence and discretion as for gallant conduct in arms, meant to act, or did act otherwise than in entire absorbingtion and subserotherwise than in entire subordination and subserviency to the will of the people among whom he was placed. He was not suthorized to do, nor does the President understand him as intending to

does the President understand him as intending to do anything whatever in his military character, nor to represent in any way the wishes of the Executive Government of the United States.

To judge intelligently and fairly of these transactions, we must recall to our recollection the circumstances of the case as they then existed.

Previous to the war with Mexico, which commenced in May, 1846, and received the sanction of Congress on the 13th of that month, the Territory of New-Mexico formed a department or State of the Mexican Republic, and was governed by her laws.

General Kearny, acting under orders from this Government, invaded this department with an armed force; the Governor fled at his approach, and the troops under his command dispensed, and General Kearny entered Santa Fe, the capital, on General Kearny entered Santa Fe, the capital, on the 18th of August, 1846, and took possession of the Territory in the name of the United States. On the 22d of that month he issued a Proclamation to the inhabitants, stating the fact that he had there possession of Santa Fe, at the head of his troops, and amouncing "his intention to hold the depart-ment with its original boundaries (on both sides of the Del Norte) and under the name of New-Mexico."

By that proclamation he promised to protect the

Mexico."

By that preciamation he promised to protect the inhabitants of New Mexico in their persons and property, against their Indian enemies, and all others, and assured them that the United States intended to provide for them a free Government, when the people would be called upon to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own Representatives to the Territorial Legislature. On the same day he established a territorial Constitution by an organic law, which provided for Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the Government; defined the right of suffrage, and provided for trial by jury, and at the same time established a code al laws. The Constitution declared that "the country heretofore known as New Mexliabed a code at laws. The Constitution declared that "the country heretofore known as New Mexico shall be known hereafter and designated as the Territory of New Mexico, in the United States of America," and the members of the Lower House of the Legislature were apportioned among the counties established by the decree of the department of New-Mexico, of June 17, 1844, which counties, it is understood, included all the territory over which Texas has lately attempted to organize counties, and establish her own jurisdiction.

On the 22d of December, 1846, a copy of this Constitution and Code was transmitted by President Polk to the House of Representatives, in pursuance of a call on him by that body. In the Message transmitting the Constitution, he says, that "Portions of it purport to establish and organize a per-

"Portions of it purport to establish and organize a permanest Territorial Government over the Territor, and it
impart to its inhabitants political rights which, under the
Consaturion of the United States, can be enjoyed, porms
northly, only by clustens of the United States. They have
not been approved and recognized by me. State organized
regulations as have been established in any of the conquered Territories for the security of our conquest, for the
preservation of order, for the prosection of the rights of
the inhabitants, and for depitying the security of the advantages of these Territories white the military possession to
the in by the forces of the United States continue, said to
recognized and approved."

Near four years have now elapsed since the quasi military government was established by military authority, and received, with the exceptions mentioned, the approval of President Poik. In the meantime, a treaty of peace has been concluded with Mexico, by which a boundary line was established that left this Territory within the United States, by treaty, what we had before arquired by conquest. The treaty, in perfect accordance with the proclamation of Gen. Kearney, declared that the Mexicans remaining in this Territory should be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time, (to be judged of by the Congress of the States,) to an enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; "and to the meantime should be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured joyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without re-

Thus it will be perceived that the authority of the United States over New-Mexico was the result the United States over new alcales and the possession held of it, in the first place, was of course a military possession. The Treaty added the title by cession to the aready existing title by successful achievements in arms. With the Peace there arose a natural in arms. With the Peace there arose a natural expectation that, as early as possible, there would come a civil government to supersede the military. But until some such form of government should come into existence, it was matter of absolute necessity that the military government should continue, as otherwise the country must fall into absolute necessity.

tinue, as otherwise the country must fall into absointe anarchy. And this has been the course generally, in the practice of civilized nations, when
Colonies or Territories have been acquired by war,
and their acquisition confirmed by treaty.

The military government therefore, existing in
New Mexico at the date of the order, existed there
of inevitable recessity. It existed as much against
the will of the Executive Government of the United States, as against the will of the people. The
late President had adopted the opinion, that it was
justifiable in the people of the Territory, under the
circumstances, to form a constitution or government, without any previous authority conferred by
Congress, and thereupon to apply for admission into the Union. It was under this state of things, ecuted in the manner we have seen redicates no boundary, and defines no territory, ex-cept by the name of New-Mexico: and so far as that indicated any thing, it referred to a known territory, which had been organized under military authority, approved by the Executive, and left without remonstrance or alteration by Congress for more than three years. It appears to the Presi-

deat, that such an order could not have been intended to invade the rights of Texas.

Secondly, you ask whether the Proclamation of Colonel Monroe meets with the approval of the President of the United States?

To determine this question, it is necessary to look at the object of the Proclamation, and the effect of the Proclamation and the effect of the effect of the Proclamation and the effect of the Proclamation and the ef of the proceedings had under it. If the object was to assume the authority to settle the disputed boun-dary with Texas, then the President has no hositation in saying such object does not meet his ap-probation, because he does not believe that the Executive branch of this Government or the in-habitants of New Mexico, or both combined, have any constitutional authority to settle that question That belongs either to the judicial department of the Federal Government or to the concurrent ac-tion by agreement of the legislative departments of the Governments of the United States and Texas. But it has been sufficiently shown that Colone Munroe could have had possuch object, and that his Munroe could have had not uch object, and that his intention was merely to act in aid of the people in forming a State constitution to be submitted to Congress. Assuming then to at such a Constitution has been formed what is its effect upon the disputed boundary! If it compromits the rights of either party to that question, then it does not meet the President's approbation, for he deems it his duty to leave the settle ment of that question to the tribunal to which that this boundary is in dispute. That the Territory east of the Rio del Norte seems to be cisimed in good faith both by Texas and New-Mexico, or rather by the United States. Whatever might be his judgment in regard to their respective rights, he has no power to decide upon them, or even to negotiate in regard to them; and, therefore, it would be improper for him to express any opin-

habitains of New-Mexico and Texas. If these people should voluntarily consent to come under the jurisdiction of Texas, such consent would not bind the United States or take away their title to the Territory. So, on the other hand, if shey should voluntarily claim the title for the United should voluntarily claim the other hand, if they should voluntarily claim the title for the United States, it would not deprive Texas of her rights, whatever those rights may be. They can only be affected by her own acts, or a judicial decision.— The State Constitution formed by New Mexicocan have no legal validity until it is recognised and adopted by the law-making power of the United States. Until that is done it has no sanction, and can have no effect upon the rights of Texas, or of the United States, to the territory in dispute. And it is not to be presumed that Constitution without first providing for the settlement of this boundary. Indeed, to Government, either Territorial or State, can be formed for New Mexico without providing for settling this boundary. Hence he regards the formation of this State Constitution as a mere nullity. It may be regarded, indeed, as a petition to Congress to be admitted as a State; but, until Congress shall grant the prayer of such petition by legal enactments, it affects the rights of neither party. But as it is the right of all to petition Congress for any law which it may constitutionally pass, this people were in the exercise of a common right when they formed their Constitution, with a view people were in the exercise of a common right when they formed their Constitution, with a view of applying to Congress for admission as a State; and as he thinks the act can prejudice no one, he feels bound to approve of the conduct of Col. Mun-roe, in issuing the Proclamation.

I am directed, also, to state that in the Presi-I am directed, uso, to dent's opinion it would not be just to suppose that the late President desired to manifest any unfriendine are freeson desired to mannest any unitensity attitude or aspect toward Texas or the claims of Texas. The boundary between Texas and New-Mexico was known to be disputed; and it was equally well known that the Executive Government of the United States had no power to set the that dispute. It is believed that the Executive Power has not wished—it certainly does not now. Power has not wished-it certainly does not now wist to interfere with that question, in any man-ner whatever, as a question of title.

In one of his last communications to Congress, that of the 17th of June last, the late President re-

peated the declaration that the had no power to decide the question of boundary, and no desire to interfere withit; and that the authority to settle that question resided elsewhere. The object of the Executive Government has been, as I believe, and as I am authorized to say it certainly now is, to secure the peace of the country; to maintain as far as practicable the state of things as it existed iar as practicable the state of things as it existed at the date of the treaty; and to upbold and pre-serve the rights of the respective parties as they were under the solemn guarantee of the treaty, un-til the highly interesting question of boundary should be finally settled by competent authority.— This treaty, which is now a supreme law of the land, declares. as before stated, that the inhabitants shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion. It will, of course, be the President's duty to see that this law is sustained, and the protection which it guarantees made effectual—and this is the plain and open path of Executive duty, in which he pro-

Other transactions of a very grave character are alluded to, and recited in your excellency's letter. To those transactions, I am now directed not more particularly to advert, because the only questions propounded by you respect the authority under which Colonel Munroe acted, and the approval or disapproval of his Proclamation. Your Excellential Colonel Munroe acted, and the approval of the proclamation of the approval of the proclamation. cy's communication and the answer will b immediately laid before Congress, and the President will take that occasion to bring to its notice the

will take that occasion to bring to its notice the transactions alluded to above.

It is known to your Excellency that the questions growing out of the sequisition of California and New-Mexico, and among them the highly important one of the boundary of Texas, have steadily engaged the attention of both Houses of Congress for many months, and attli engage it, with intense interest. It is understood that the Legislature of Texas will be shortly in assion, and will have the boundary question also before it. It is a delicate crisis in our public affairs; not free certainly from possible dangers, but let us confidently trust that justice, measuration, patriotism, and the love of the possible dangers, but let us confidently trust that just the first author, particular, and the love of the Union, may inspire such counsels, both in the Government of the United States and that of Texas, as shall carry the country though these dangers, and this git safely out of them all. And with remswed assurances of the continuance of mutual respect and barmony in the great family of States.

I have the hair to be, with eather regard, your Excellency's most obedient servant.

DANIEL WESSTER, Secretary of State.

THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL COM. merced its twenty first volume on Saturday last, and was arrayed for the occasion in an entirely new dress, though it has always been a beautiful as well as able and interesting sheet. The Journal Thousand Subscribers. It has exerted from the first a most potential and beneficent influence upon the Politics of the State and Nation, and will doubtless long continue to do so. Though it does not need our good wishes, it has them most heartily.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE New-York State Teachers' Association.

The Annual Meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association commenced yesterday morning in the Lecture Room of Hope Chapel. The attendance was large, comprising nearly one hundred Delegates from various parts of the State, with many friends of Education from our own community. The proceeding of the Convention promise to be of much interest.

The Morning Session having been opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Banes of the M. E. Church, CHAS. R. COBURN, Esq. of Owego, was chosen President; and Mr. Jas. Johonnot, of Syracuse,

The President made a brief Address, touching upon prominent matters of Educational interest for which the Association gave him a vote of thanks. On motion of Mr. McKeen, County Superintendent of this City, a Committee was appointed to draft rules and regulations for the gov ernment of the Convention. Mesers. Bulkley of Albany, McKeen of New-York, and Stanton o Erie were chosen as the Committee.

Prof. THOMPSON of this City, submitted a resolu tion, which was adopted, inviting Teachers from abroad and all friends of Education, to sit with the body in Convention, and assist in its deliberations-

Prof. Spences of Utica, presented a preamble and resolutions recommending that the Association make it a prominent object to enlist the public mind in regard to the proper compensation of Teach ers. The Resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution, consist ing of Messrs. Anthony of Albany, Blanchard of Broome Co. and Spencer of Oneida. In some remarks in support of the resolutions, Prof. SPENCER advocated with great earnestness the establishment of a fixed Tariff of Teachers' wages, adapted to localities. He desired to place the subject before the Convention, in order to secure concerted action. No class of laborers, from the hod carrier up, or from the hod-carrier down, (said Mr. S.) is so poorly paid, everything considered, as the Teacher n this State : and he urged the necessity of proper means to obviate the disparity between the labor and the reward.

This question was debated at considerable length by Messrs. Winchell, McKeen, Bulkley, and others, without any definite result -The Co tee heretofore appointed to memorialize the Legis' lature for an Act of Incorporation for the Associa tion, were discharged from the further considera, tion of the subject. The General Act recently

PRICE TWO CENTS.

passed will obviate the necessity of any special application.

-The following is a list of the Teachers and Delegates in attendance upon the Convention, so far as their names have been entered upon the register:

 J. G. Donalow, Westchester Geo. Speacer, Udea.
 Joseph McKven, New-York
 O. W. Morriz, New-York
 Samuel, Farnham, Whitostown
 E. L. Avery,
 P. A. Spencer, New-York
 Nathan Hedges, Newack, N. Jane ey Co.

M. S. Adams, Albany
Nelson J. Hopkins Owego
Miss Jonne Hopkins, do.
Lewis Cornell, Buffalo
N. F. Sharton, Jr., Buffalo
Ches. R. Coburn, Owego
Eliza Coburn, Owego

N. P. Stanton, Jr., Buffalo
Ches R. Coburn, Owego
Eliza Coburn, Owego
B. F. Tracy,
Jas R. Coburn,
Andrew J. Klitel, Kinderhook
San nei Wright. Kinderhook
Henry Carver, Kinde hook
Leonard Hazeline,
Orson Kellege, New-York
David P. Holton, Now-York
James Johonnon, Syracuse
J. M. Winchell, Syracuse
J. M. Winchell, Syracuse
J. D. Kunkle, Mongomery
Co.
J. Hardier, New-York
John J. Anderson N. Y.
Wim Ross, Waterloo, Seneca Co
Parsons E. Day, New-York
T. W. Valentine, Abany
J. F. Chamberishe, N. Y. Itstitution for the Billnd.
Heart Hirsch, Lorrsine,
C. Tracy, New York
Prof. Taylet Lewis, Union
College
John J. Doane, New-York
Harvey P. Pest, New York
Frevious to the adjournment of the Morning Sea's
sion, the following resolution, conveying a just com-

sion, the following resolution, conveying a just compliment to the diligent County Superintendent of this City, was detached from the series of Resolutions proposed by Prof. Spencer, and unantimously

Reviews, That the Teachers of this State own a debt of grantimes to Joseph Mc Keen. Esq. the senter Editor of the Joseph & Especially, the senter Editor of the Joseph Schooltes, who has ever been the Teacher's advente, and where labors and talence have done much toward elevating his profession.

Little else of public interest was accomplished at the morning session, the time being occupied mainly in the preliminaries of organizations.

The regulations of the Convention, as recommended by the Committee, provide for three see. sions daily-at 9 A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. At each session, there will be at least one Address or Lec ture. The Address this morning will be delivered by Prof J. B. THOMPSON, of this City. Subject: "The Traising of the Moral Faculties." Other Lectures will be delivered in the course of the Session, among which one is promised from S. S. Ran-natt, Esq. of Albany. Adjourned sessions of the Convention were held

in the afternoon and evening, at which addresses were made by Mr. T. W. VALENTINE of Albany, and Prof. Tayles Lawis of Union College; with an interesting debate upon the subjects treated by the lecturers. Our report of these proceedings is unavoidably deferred this morning, but will appear

to morrow.

The sessions of the Convention will continue to day and this evening, at the hours before speci-

Wesleyan University-Commencement.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN. Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1859.

Last evening, E. P. Whipple, Esq. of Boston, addressed the members of the Philorhetorian and Peithelogian Societies. His subject was the inquiry, " Whether there be such a thing as American Mind-its Characteristics and Tendencies."

He commenced by saying that only a great people could breed greet duce a Pericles, Rome a Scipio, and Englanda Chatham. They grew out naturally of the mind of their nations, and were its exemplifiers -uot its creators or modifiers.

The American Mind is a composite one: at its The American Mind is a composite one: at its foundation two kinds of English mind: the one came to Virginis, to found a State and improve its condition—the other was driven here. Of these two kinds, the latter is the more potent. Its more pocular creations is the mirable, keen, calculating restless at d protenn minded "Vanhee." Let him fall where he may, he falls, cat like, on his feet, and looks about him with an air that seems to say: "Gentlemer, behold the smartest man in all creation, who, among other things, can beat you at the art of being yourselves. Ho is neither Irish nor English, nor French nor German, but a bit of them all, and ready to absorb them all." ail, and ready to absorb them all."

The Lecturer then passed a splendid encomium

The Lecturer then passed a splendid enforman upon the Mercantile Mind, representing a success fol Merchant as equally great with a great Statesman. American Mind is a money getting one—but, once change its direction, and Literature, Science and the Fine Arts would receive an impulse such as the Old World has not seen.

He then spoke of Italian devotion to the Fine Arts, and the consequent impoverishment of the country and degradation of the People. German Metsphysics, too, were described as the offspring opitical causes, and the fraternal Government

Metaphysics, too, were described as the offspring of political causes, and the fraternal Government of the House of Hapsburgh was fitly demounced. The "Manifest Destiny" man, who baptises his own crimes with the name of Providential Dispensations, was denounced, scorched and blasted by a storm of vindictive irony and eloquent denunciation. Finally, the American mind was considered as represented in its energy by Webster, its will by Calboun, and its impressibility by Clay.

Yours, C.

THE STEAMER CHESAPEARE.-This steamer which sailed from New York for San Francisco on the 8th of August, 1849, exactly one year ago, had not reached her destination at our latest dates, July 1st. We find the following notice of the Chesapeake in the Sacramento Valley of the 7th

THE CHESAFEAKE - We have seen two gentlemen who were passengers on board the Chosa peake, and who are direct from San Francisco, hav ing just arrived there in the bark Burnham. I will be recollected that on the arrival of the Ore

will be recollected that on the arrivel of the Oro-gon, Mr. Cocheron, who was also a passenger on board the Chesapeake, reported her at El Rosario. The names of the two gentlemen who have just arrived are John B. Covington and M. R. Haines, both of Indiana. Mr. Cocheron left the Chesa-peake on April 25th. These two gentlemen left on April 29d.

Their account is similar to that of Mr. Cocheron

Their account is similar to that of Mr. Cocheron, and is as follows: They were members of the same company to which Judge L. W. Lynn belonged, who was drowned in the serf in attempting to land from the Chesapeake, in search of wood. They left the ship at San Hosalis, (probably San Hosario,) which is 160 miles below San Diego. They state that the Chesapeake obtained some thirty or forty cords of wood at San Hosario, and with this went to San Quentin, where wood was plenty and where there was a better harbor. Here she procured between forty and fifty cords and attempted to reach San Diego, but the wood being green and the machinery being in bad order, she drifted back twenty five miles below where she started; and then by burning up spars, barrels and other articles which she had on board, succeeded in making San Quentin.

which she had on board, succeeded in making outQuentin.

When they left, they report that there was neither meat, bread nor water on board, and that they had had none for twelve hours previous to their departure. It was seven miles to the nearest water. They dug in the sand to find water, but when they found it it was too brackish for them to drink. When they left, all the sailors but two left also. They report the road from where the Chesapeake was, to San Diego, as being very rough.—
They are nearly six months from Panama. They state that the engineers had not cleaned out the boilers since the steamer left Valparsiso, until she boilers since the steamer left Valpareiso, until she arrived off Cape St. Lucas. When cleaned there, the scales that came off were half an inch thick.— They do not see how it is cossible for the steamer to reach San Francisco. Her bollers, as has been reported, are very leaky, and her machinery was continually breaking somewhere. They attribute the en ire blame of her delay to the miscanduct of

Is Recent experiments have proved that the highlands bordering the lower Mississippi are equally as valuable for the culture of sugar as the tottoms. Fifteen sugar miss are being erected back of Baton Houge, which will bring the obscitted 5,000 acres of cane, which will produce yearly, on an average, 140,000 hbds of sugar.

FROM CHAGRES AND HAVANA. Arrival of the Georgia.

The U.S. Mail steamer Georgia Capt. Porter, from Chagres and Havana, arrived at this port about I o'clock yesterday. She salled from Chagres on the 26th ult and was detained at Havana four days waiting the arrival of the Falcon, which reached there on the 3d inst. The Objo also arrived there on the same day from Now-York and received from the Georgia 75 passengers for New Orleans, and \$26,000 in gold dust.

The Georgia's passage from Havana to this port was accomplished in three days and twenty-one hours. She reports that the British mail steamship Clyde had encountered a gale and had her fore-topmast and top-gallant-mast shivered with lightning. The captain in a letter to the superintendant represented it as a violent burricane. The Clyde was: in consequence of the gale, a day behind her time at Havana.

The remainder of the Contoy prisoners were still in prison; seven of them were to be liberated on the 6th inst, and the remaining three were to be sertenced to eight years in the chain-gang. Every thing was quiet at Havana, and American passen gers were permitted to go on shore without diffi

The Georgia left at Havana the British frigate Indefatigable. The steamer Pazarro was to sail for New-York in three days with the family of the Captain General on a visit to the north.

The Georgia brought a good freight of tobacco and segars, besides the Pacific mails, and some 250 passengers, who had with them a large amount of

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ir names
ir names

McLaughlie, U

McNeilla, T

Neit Arc. adaughtor
Osborne, W

Perit, J B

Petro, T, lady and
servant
Patton, E

Petrogal, J A

Potter, J M, lady
and servant

Potter, J M, lady
and servant

Potter, E

J M, and servant

Riley, H

Riley, H

Riley, H

Riley, Cha B

Riles, E

J M, and Rolling, O L

Capitalady Ritchen, T A

A T

Sharp, W

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Sharp, W

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Sharp, W gold. The following are their names: Allerion, D

Allerion, D

Agnew D

Balley, W

Balley, W

Hotchkia, CF

Blatch, W

Brahnerd, SF

Brickenberg, John Holberg, G

Buskik, T Van

Beach, H D, U S M Havden, J

Agent

Baker, T

Branca, W

Bubbard, J

Bartien, Capt H E

Buck, A

Blackley, John

Hayne, Chae

Blackley, John

Hayne, Chae

Blackley, John

Hayne, Chae

Blackley, John

Bartlin, Gapt H E

Hayne, Chae

Blackley, John

Blackley, John

Blackley, John

Blackley, John

Blackley, John

Bartlin, F Brand W Blrd, W A Barnes, W L Barton, Capt H E Buck, A Buck, H Blackley, John Bartilen F Daniel Lawander, W
Lewiz, G W
Lott V
Lourence, L
Locke, R
Lovering, T H aw, John List, Capt & servi

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY THE GEORGIA. California as she is. Correspondence of The Pribune. San Fancisco, Monday, July L.

DEAR GREELEY: At the latest moment previous to the sailing of the Steamer, I desire to write you a synopsis of matters and things on the Pacific side of our ever glorious Union, trusting it has not yet been severed by the ru bless hards of reckless Disunionists. Messrs. Chang & Rice have at last, after unprecedented disappointments and unlooked for delays, issued their first No of the California Courier-in appearance second to no paper pub lished in California and in matter for superior, as you will see by comparison. The Courser will be mailed by the Steamer of to day to their numerous subscribers in the States, in which will be found much statistical, commercial and other matter con. nected with our present position and prospects of deep interest. Our political hopes in this distant portion of the Republic, upon being better " posted p" are strengthened. Judging from all the information we can get, the People of California have become sickened and disgusted with the first specimen [of Loco Foco legislation and misrule-and will, at the sound of the Whig toesin, rally to the breach, ready to battle against the enemies of equal rights and equal justice. We expect to elect a Whig Legislature and at least a majority of the Senators whose terms expire this I'all; this prophecy may be thought doubtful by our Whig riends at home, but we willrisk our beaver against that "old white hat," that it will be fulfilled.

The prosperity of our fair city has been some what retarded in its onward progress by the suc. cession of disasters by fire. Like the ox, receiving a blow upon the head from a sledge, it staggered and fell, but instantly rose, shook off the dust and brested the yoke with redoubled energy. It seems that nothing but an Omnipotent hand can stay that success, always the result of indomitable per severence and industry, the peculiar characteristic of American enterprise in California. The locality of the late fire is fast being covered with buildings, many of which are far superior to the rookerylooking tenements formerly covering the ground-Several large fire proof brick blocks are rapidly growing into being, in the most business part of the city, from three to five stories high, the pride and admiration of the Americans, and the wonder and astonishment of the native "Hombres," who sit or stand for hours and watch with Lynx eye a coric sity, the process by which the "Americans bring into being these large structures out of what appears to them strange materials. The old adage a burnt child dreads the fire," is verified here in the determination of many of our substantial mer chants, bankers and capitalists, investing large sums in the erection of buildings that will withstand this destructive element.

You will see from the Courier the state of the market, Commercial and Morey interests, and numerous other things enanected with our prosperity. which will doubtless be a matter of deep interest t many of your numerous seaders ; one feature, however, in connection with the moneyed interests will, perhaps, somewhat astonish many of that class of your citizens engaged in the shipping business. I extract from the Courier the fol-

We are unable, by this steamer, to present as full and accurate account of our Foreign Commerce as we could desire. We have had handed us by Col. Collier, the Collector of this port, the following

mercial intercourse has been interdicted.

Accounts of the 17th state that a smart engage ment had occurred between the advanced posts o ment had occurred between the advanced posts of both arnies in the vicinity of Flensburgh; and ad-vices from Altena of the leth, state that on that day the Danish fleet, consisting of soven vessels of war, supported by troops, took possession amidst a heavy canonade of both sides of the Isle of Febmern. The Lieutenancy has given orders for reprisals.